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ABSTRACT

The report presents a compilation of selected available data on the representation of racial/ethnic minority groups and women in health fields. It includes the most recent data available on health school applicants and students as well as on workers in health occupations. The report is divided into two parts. The first contains a series of 10 summary tables that provide data on current numbers of minorities and women in the above groups. The second section contains trend data (41 tables) for individual health professions and occupations and for enrollment of minorities and women in health occupations schools. Each table is accompanied by a brief statement of its highlights and a source notation. Trend data cover the following areas: medicine; osteopathic medicine; dentistry; optometry; pharmacy; podiatry; veterinary medicine; nursing; allied health; public health; and premedical, predental and preveterinary science. Data provided in the report vary widely in source, degree of reliability, definitions of race/ethnic categories, and time periods covered and as a result are not strictly comparable. (Author/MS)

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MINORITIES AND WOMEN IN THE HEALTH FIELDS

Applicants, Students, and Workers

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-22

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Resources Administration
Bureau of Health Resources Development

May 1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

Although considerable progress has been made in recent years in opening up opportunities in the health fields to minority groups and to women, much still remains to be done before these groups reach roughly the same proportion in health professions and occupations as they are in the general population of the United States. In medical schools first-year enrollment of Black students has risen from 266, or 2.7 percent of total first-year enrollment in academic year 1968-69, to 1,023 or 7.2 percent of the total in 1973-74. Despite the increases, the proportion of Blacks in medical schools still remains substantially below the Black's proportion of the general population, which was 11 percent according to the 1970 Census of Population. Nursing schools had 8 percent of their total enrollment accounted for by Black students, while schools of osteopathic medicine and optometry had about 1 percent, veterinary

medicine about 2 percent, and pharmacy and dentistry about 4 percent.

First-year enrollment of females (or males, in the case of nursing) in health professional schools has also increased in recent years, indicating the progress that has been made in attracting more women into the health professions. In academic year 1972-73, the proportion of total enrollment represented by females ranged from less than 2 percent for schools of podiatry to 26 percent for schools of pharmacy. Four percent of the total enrollment of nursing schools was accounted for by men. Dentistry, osteopathic medicine, and optometry continue to be largely men's professions, with women accounting for 5 percent or less of the total enrollments. On the other hand, women made up 13 percent of the total enrollment in medical schools and 14 percent of enrollments in veterinary medicine.

PREFACE

Spurred by the enactment of civil rights legislation and by provision of financial incentives and assistance to schools and students aimed at increasing minority representation, the number of racial/ethnic minorities and women in training for the health fields has increased sharply in recent years. However, reliable data on these groups are extremely limited and have not been brought together in one comprehensive report from which meaningful analyses can be made.

This report presents a compilation of selected available data on the representation of racial/ethnic minority groups and women in the health fields. It includes data on health school applicants and students as well as on workers in health occupations. In each case, it provides the most recent data available.

The report is divided into two parts. The first contains a series of summary tables that provide data on the current numbers of minorities and women in the above groups. The second section contains trend data for individual health professions and occupations and for the enrollment of minorities and women in health occupations schools. Each table is accompanied by brief text that describes the table's highlights.

The data provided in this report are, in many cases, extremely limited and vary in quantity and quality from discipline to discipline and, in some cases, within discipline. To obtain even the general picture of minority representation in the health fields presented here, it was necessary to

utilize a wide variety of data sources, of different degrees of reliability, with different definitions, and covering different time periods. As a result, much of the data are not strictly comparable. In particular, definitions of race/ethnic categories may vary from source to source and period to period. In addition, data on employed persons from the 1970 Census of Population differ substantially in many cases from manpower estimates collected by professional organizations and associations.

A major objective of the Health Resources Administration, especially its National Center for Health Statistics and Bureau of Health Resources Development, is to improve the quality and amount of data on the Nation's health resources, and intensive efforts are currently underway to fill the data gaps systematically and on a continuing basis. As a result, over the next few years, data on minorities and women in the health fields should be improved substantially. Until then, it is hoped that this report will be of assistance in the further evaluation and understanding of the status of minorities in the health field.

The work reported herein was initiated in the Division of Manpower Intelligence, which was a component of the Bureau of Health Resources Development until March 1, 1974, when it was dissolved in conjunction with reorganization of the Bureau. The report was prepared by Mr. Joseph Barbano, Ms. Alice Fusillo, and Ms. Anna Ruth Crocker under the direction of Howard V. Stambler, Assistant Director of DMI for Manpower and Program Analysis.

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Minority U.S. students accounted for 11 percent of the full-time undergraduate enrollment in institutions of higher education in academic year 1970-71. This represents an increase of about 1 percent from 1968-69. Black students accounted for the vast majority of minority students in both academic years.

Table 1

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic years 1968-69 and 1970-71

Academic year	Total ¹	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total minority ²	Negro	American Indian	Spanish surnamed American	Oriental	White and all other ³
Number of students							
1968-69	4,819,819	455,811	287,053	29,493	90,879	48,386	4,364,008
1970-71	4,965,768	526,226	344,819	26,914	102,788	51,705	4,439,542
Percent							
1968-69	100.0	9.5	6.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	90.5
1970-71	100.0	10.6	6.9	0.5	2.1	1.0	89.4

¹ Includes full-time undergraduate students in institutions in the 48 coterminous States and the District of Columbia which received or expect to receive Federal financial assistance. Full time was defined as taking credits equal to at least 75 percent of a normal load. This report is based on responding institutions and covers about 85 percent of all full-time students in institutions of higher education in 1970-71.

² The minority categories exclude foreign students.

³ Includes foreign students and all other students than those belonging to the 4 specified minorities.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office for Civil Rights. Racial and Ethnic Enrollment Data From Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1970. Pub. No. OCR-72-8. U.S. Government Printing Office. Also 1968 edition.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

The proportion of females among those receiving a bachelor's degree remained around 43 percent from 1968-69 to 1970-71. About 40 percent of those receiving master's degrees in 1970-71 were females. This was a small increase over the 37 percent in 1968-69. Only about 13 percent of those receiving a doctoral degree were women.

Table 2

EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1970-71

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of degrees									
1968-69	734,002	412,864	321,138	194,414	121,881	72,533	26,189	22,753	3,436
1969-70	798,070	453,605	344,465	209,387	126,146	83,241	29,872	25,892	3,980
1970-71	846,110	478,423	367,687	231,486	138,590	92,896	32,113	27,534	4,579
Percent									
1968-69	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	86.9	13.1
1969-70	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	86.7	13.3
1970-71	100.0	56.5	43.5	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	85.7	14.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.

The highest proportion of women first-year students in health professions schools (excluding nursing) was in pharmacy, where 28 percent of the students in 1972-73 were women. In medical schools, 17 percent of first-year students were women. Podiatry had proportionately the least women among first-year students, 2 percent in 1972-73.

Table 3

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic year 1972-73

Profession	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
Medicine	13,677	11,377	2,300
Osteopathic medicine	810	754	56
Dentistry	5,337	5,113	224
Optometry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pharmacy ¹	7,546	5,452	2,094
Podiatry ²	400	392	8
Veterinary medicine	1,580	1,295	285
Nursing ²	³ 85,474	5,186	80,288
Associate degree	23,705	2,460	31,245
Baccalaureate	24,266	1,386	22,880
Diploma	27,503	1,340	26,163
Percent			
Medicine	100.0	83.2	16.8
Osteopathic medicine	100.0	93.1	6.9
Dentistry	100.0	95.8	4.2
Optometry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pharmacy ¹	100.0	72.3	27.7
Podiatry ²	100.0	98.0	2.0
Veterinary medicine	100.0	82.0	18.0
Nursing ²	100.0	6.1	93.9
Associate degree	100.0	7.3	92.7
Baccalaureate	100.0	5.7	94.3
Diploma	100.0	4.9	95.1

¹ Third-to-last-year enrollment.

² Data are for 1971-72.

³ Based on those programs answering question on male students.

Source: Datagram, U.S. Medical School Enrollment 1969-70 Through 1973-74. *Journal of Medical Education* 49: 302-307, March 1974.
American Osteopathic Association, Bureau of Professional Education. Osteopathic Undergraduate Education. Educational Annual. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, Supplement 72: 9-25, March 1973.

American Veterinary Medical Association - unpublished data.

Report on Enrollment in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy First Semester, Term, or Quarter, 1972-73. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education* 37: 138-153, February 1973.

First-Year Class Survey, 1971-72. *Journal of Podiatric Education* 3: 26, March 1972.

National League for Nursing, Division of Research, Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1972. *Nursing Outlook* 21: 586-593, September 1973. Adjustments made in data for associate degree programs from information supplied by the National League for Nursing.

Nursing and pharmacy have the highest proportions of minority students among the health professions, 11 and 9 percent, respectively. Veterinary medicine has the lowest proportion, less than 3 percent.

Table 4

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic year 1971-72 or 1972-73

Profession	Total	Racial/ethnic category ¹						
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Mainland Puerto Rican	Oriental	White and all other
Number of students								
Medicine (1972-73)	47,366	² 3,918	2,582	69	³ 361	90	718	43,448
Osteopathic medicine (1971-72)	2,303	63	27	6	19	-	11	2,240
Dentistry (1972-73) ⁴	18,209	⁵ 1,371	765	14	119	13	409	16,838
Optometry (1971-72)	3,068	181	32	2	30	-	117	2,887
Pharmacy (1972-73) ⁶	17,909	⁷ 1,662	659	29	254	-	672	⁸ 16,247
Podiatry (1971-72)	1,267	40	27	1	5	-	7	1,227
Veterinary medicine (1971-72)	5,205	132	96	6	22	-	8	5,073
Nursing (1972-73)	187,551	20,446	15,210	(⁹)	3,638	NA	¹⁰ 1,598	167,105
Associate degree	56,300	9,547	7,070	-	1,875	-	602	46,753
Baccalaureate	59,785	7,974	5,810	-	1,396	-	768	51,811
Diploma	71,466	2,925	2,330	-	367	-	228	68,541
Percent								
Medicine	100.0	8.3	5.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.5	91.7
Osteopathic medicine	100.0	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.8	-	0.5	97.3
Dentistry	100.0	7.5	4.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.2	92.5
Optometry	100.0	5.9	1.0	0.1	1.0	-	3.8	94.1
Pharmacy	100.0	9.3	3.7	0.2	1.4	-	3.8	90.7
Podiatry	100.0	3.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.6	96.8
Veterinary medicine	100.0	2.5	1.8	0.1	0.4	-	0.2	97.5
Nursing	100.0	10.9	8.1	(⁹)	1.9	-	¹⁰ 0.9	89.1
Associate degree	100.0	17.0	12.6	-	3.3	-	1.1	83.0
Baccalaureate	100.0	13.3	9.7	-	2.3	-	1.3	86.7
Diploma	100.0	4.1	3.3	-	0.5	-	0.3	95.9

¹ Foreign students were not reported separately for nursing, and only partially for dentistry. American students only were included in the minority category for medicine and pharmacy. U.S. citizens and those in the U.S. for other than temporary purposes were included for osteopathic medicine, veterinary medicine, optometry, and podiatry.

² Includes 98 U.S. students from other minority groups, not shown separately.

³ Mexican American only.

⁴ Excludes University of Puerto Rico. Minority data concern only U.S. citizens; noncitizen minority students are included with White students.

⁵ Includes noncitizen minority students at Howard University and 51 students belonging to other racial/ethnic categories.

⁶ Excludes the University of Puerto Rico and 3 schools which did not provide information on racial/ethnic category.

⁷ Includes 48 U.S. citizens from unspecified minority groups, not shown separately.

⁸ Includes 463 foreign students.

⁹ Included with Oriental.

¹⁰ Includes American Indian and Aleut.

Source: Datagram, U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968-69 Through 1972-73. *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 293-297, March 1973. American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurement. Minority Student Enrollment and Opportunities in U.S. Dental Schools, 1972-73. Chicago, The Association, 1973.

Report on Enrollment in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy First Semester, Term, or Quarter, 1972-73. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education* 37: 138-153, February 1973.

Preliminary data from Annual Operating Report on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

National League for Nursing, Division of Research. Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1972. *Nursing Outlook* 21: 586-593, September 1973. Unpublished data from the National League for Nursing.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Less than 2 percent of the students in schools of podiatry were women, compared with 26 percent in schools of pharmacy. Medicine and veterinary medicine had proportionately half as many female students as pharmacy.

Table 5

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic year 1972-73

Profession	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
Medicine	47,366	41,284	6,082
Osteopathic medicine	2,579	2,463	116
Dentistry	18,376	17,865	511
Optometry	3,328	3,158	170
Pharmacy	18,956	13,936	5,020
Podiatry	1,401	1,380	21
Veterinary medicine	5,439	4,698	741
Nursing	¹ 199,630	9,545	190,035
Associate degree	62,456	4,209	58,247
Baccalaureate	70,225	2,803	67,422
Diploma	66,949	2,533	64,416
Percent			
Medicine	100.0	87.2	12.8
Osteopathic medicine	100.0	95.5	4.5
Dentistry	100.0	97.2	2.8
Optometry	100.0	94.9	5.1
Pharmacy	100.0	73.5	26.5
Podiatry	100.0	98.5	1.5
Veterinary medicine	100.0	86.4	13.6
Nursing	100.0	4.8	95.2
Associate degree	100.0	6.7	93.3
Baccalaureate	100.0	4.0	96.0
Diploma	100.0	3.8	96.2

¹ Based on those programs answering question on male students.

Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical School Enrollment 1969-70 Through 1973-74. *Journal of Medical Education* 49: 302-307, March 1974.

American Osteopathic Association, Bureau of Professional Education. Osteopathic Undergraduate Education. Educational Annual. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, Supplement 72: 9025, March 1973.

American Veterinary Medical Association - unpublished data.

American Optometric Association - unpublished data.

Report on Enrollment in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy First Semester, Term, or Quarter, 1972-73. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education* 37: 138-153, February 1973.

American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine - unpublished data.

National League for Nursing, Division of Research - unpublished data.

More than 20 percent of the students enrolled in medical schools in the United States in 1970-71 came from families with incomes of \$25,000 or more. This was a higher proportion than for any other health profession. About 17 percent of the students in schools of pharmacy came from families with incomes below \$5,000, the largest proportion of any health profession.

Table 6

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY FAMILY INCOME:
Academic year 1970-71

Family income	Profession						
	Medicine	Osteopathic medicine	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy	Podiatry	Veterinary medicine
Number of students							
All incomes	39,213	2,039	16,021	2,712	19,583	1,074	4,816
Less than \$5,000.	2,676	252	1,174	265	3,311	121	563
\$5,000 - \$9,999	7,890	514	3,521	705	6,192	266	1,345
\$10,000 - \$14,999	9,769	568	4,774	780	5,629	298	1,424
\$15,000 - \$19,999	5,817	275	2,511	371	2,491	164	659
\$20,000 - \$24,999	4,505	147	1,756	260	1,040	109	369
\$25,000 or more	8,556	283	2,287	331	920	116	456
Percent							
All incomes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.	6.8	12.4	7.3	9.8	16.9	11.3	11.7
\$5,000 - \$9,999	20.1	25.2	22.0	26.0	31.6	24.8	27.9
\$10,000 - \$14,999	24.9	27.9	29.8	28.8	28.7	27.7	29.6
\$15,000 - \$19,999	14.8	13.5	15.7	13.7	12.7	15.3	13.7
\$20,000 - \$24,999	11.5	7.2	11.0	9.6	5.3	10.1	7.7
\$25,000 or more	21.8	13.9	14.3	12.2	4.7	10.8	9.5

Source: Unpublished data from a survey of health professions student financing by Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

In 1970, nursing had the highest proportion of Negroes among persons employed in the health professions, almost 8 percent. The highest proportion of persons of Spanish heritage employed in a health profession was 4 percent in medicine and osteopathy combined.

Table 7
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS IN THE
UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
April 1, 1970

Profession	Total ¹	Negro	White and all other	Spanish heritage
Number of employed persons				
Medicine (M.D. and D.O.)	280,929	6,106	274,823	10,293
Dentistry	90,801	2,098	88,703	1,224
Optometry	17,219	¹ 99	17,120	300
Pharmacy	109,642	2,501	107,141	2,083
Podiatry	6,026	250	5,776	80
Veterinary medicine	19,435	252	19,183	246
Nursing (R.N.)	² 829,691	62,325	767,366	17,368
Percent				
Medicine (M.D. and D.O.)	100.0	2.2	97.8	3.7
Dentistry	100.0	2.3	97.7	1.3
Optometry	100.0	0.6	99.4	1.7
Pharmacy	100.0	2.3	97.7	1.9
Podiatry	100.0	4.1	95.9	1.3
Veterinary medicine	100.0	1.3	98.7	1.3
Nursing (R.N.)	100.0	7.5	92.5	2.1

¹ The National Optometric Association compiled a list of 130 Black optometrists in 1971.

² The Division of Nursing considers this figure to be an overcount and uses the Inter-agency Conference on Nursing Statistics (ICONS) figures of 700,000 as of January 1, 1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1970. Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1. U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1973.

Women accounted for about 12 percent of all employed pharmacists in 1970. Nine percent of all physicians were women. Nursing remains a woman's profession, with men representing only 3 percent of those employed in this profession.

Table 8

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
April 1, 1970

Profession	Total	Male	Female
Number of employed persons			
Medicine (M.D. and D.O.)	280,929	255,105	25,824
Dentistry	90,801	87,691	3,110
Optometry	17,219	16,527	692
Pharmacy	109,642	96,610	13,032
Podiatry	¹ 6,026	5,566	460
Veterinary medicine	10,435	18,450	985
Nursing (R.N.)	² 829,691	22,332	807,359
Percent			
Medicine (M.D. and D.O.)	100.0	90.8	9.2
Dentistry	100.0	96.6	3.4
Optometry	100.0	96.0	4.0
Pharmacy	100.0	88.1	11.9
Podiatry	100.0	92.4	7.6
Veterinary medicine	100.0	94.9	5.1
Nursing (R.N.)	100.0	2.7	97.3

¹ According to a NCHS survey, there were 8,050 licensed podiatrists in the U.S. in 1970 of whom 6 percent were women.

² The Division of Nursing considers this figure to be an overcount and uses the Interagency Conference on Nursing Statistics' (ICONS) figure of 700,000 as of January 1, 1970.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1970. Detailed Characteristics. United States Summary. PC(1)-D1. U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1973.

Negroes comprised 40 percent of lay midwives, 25 percent of nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, and a little over 20 percent of both practical nurses and dietitians in 1970. The lowest proportion of Negroes among the allied health occupations reported in the population census was 2 percent for dental hygienists.

The large variation in the proportion of Negroes among the selected allied health occupations contrasts with the relatively small variation in the proportions of persons of Spanish heritage in these occupations. The highest percentage of persons of Spanish heritage was 6 percent for dental laboratory technicians. Less than 2 percent of lay midwives and dental hygienists were of Spanish heritage.

Table 9

NUMBER OF NEGROES AND PERSONS OF SPANISH HERITAGE EMPLOYED IN SELECTED ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
April 1, 1970

Occupation	Negro			Negro as percent of total	Persons of Spanish heritage			Spanish heritage as percent of total
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Dietitians	8,433	919	7,514	21.0	1,199	227	972	3.0
Therapists	5,670	2,571	3,099	7.5	1,886	898	988	2.5
Technologists and technicians:								
Clinical laboratory	11,100	3,812	7,288	9.4	4,606	1,886	2,720	3.9
Dental hygienists	280	46	234	1.8	239	25	214	1.5
Health record	559	69	490	5.0	291	47	244	2.6
Radiologic	3,990	1,501	2,489	7.6	2,163	981	1,182	4.1
Therapy assistants	482	172	310	15.0	173	48	125	5.4
Health administrators	3,914	1,713	2,201	4.7	1,680	987	693	2.0
Dental laboratory technicians	1,441	1,001	440	5.4	1,668	1,354	314	6.3
Opticians, lens grinders, and polishers	1,154	647	507	4.2	1,520	1,098	422	5.6
Dental assistants	2,975	141	2,834	3.4	3,085	81	3,004	3.5
Health aides	22,420	3,731	18,689	18.9	5,024	1,295	3,729	4.2
Lay midwives	273	47	226	40.4	8	0	8	1.2
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	180,628	20,962	159,666	25.2	27,627	5,133	22,494	3.8
Practical nurses	51,886	1,931	49,955	21.9	7,872	469	7,403	3.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Detailed Characteristics. United States Summary. (PC(1)-D1. U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1973.

Women comprised a much larger proportion of persons employed in allied health occupations than of those in the health professions. Over 90 percent of dietitians, dental hygienists, health record workers, dental assistants, and practical nurses were women. The smallest proportions of women were among opticians, lens grinders, and polishers and dental laboratory technicians—less than 25 percent.

Table 10

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SELECTED ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
April 1, 1970

Occupation	Total	Male	Female	Female as percent of total
Dietitians	40,131	3,222	36,909	92.0
Therapists	75,161	27,598	47,563	63.3
Technologists and technicians:				
Clinical laboratory	117,606	32,965	84,641	72.0
Dental hygienists	15,805	942	14,863	94.0
Health record	11,164	881	10,283	92.1
Radiologic	52,230	16,767	35,463	67.9
X-ray assistants	3,211	1,093	2,118	66.0
Health administrators	84,139	46,604	37,535	44.6
Dental laboratory technicians	26,608	20,586	6,022	22.6
Opticians, lens grinders, and polishers	27,380	21,279	6,101	22.3
Dental assistants	88,175	1,866	86,309	97.9
Health aides	118,907	18,305	100,602	84.6
Lay midwives	675	138	537	79.6
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	717,968	108,946	609,022	84.8
Practical nurses	237,133	8,485	228,648	96.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1970, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1. U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1973.

Women comprised an estimated 17 percent of applicants to medical schools in 1972-73. This is an increase from 10 percent in 1968-69. In absolute numbers female applicants almost tripled, from 2,097 to an estimated 6,000 in the 4-year period.

Table 11

APPLICANTS TO SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of applicants			
1968-69	21,118	19,021	2,097
1969-70	24,465	22,176	2,289
1970-71	24,987	22,253	2,734
1971-72	29,172	25,435	3,737
1972-73	36,135	¹ 30,135	¹ 6,000
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	90.1	9.9
1969-70	100.0	90.6	9.4
1970-71	100.0	89.0	10.9
1971-72	100.0	87.2	12.8
1972-73	100.0	¹ 83.4	¹ 16.6

¹ Estimated.

Source: Dubé, W.F.; Johnson, Davis G.; and Nelson, Bonnie C. Study of U.S. Medical Student Applicants, 1971-72. *Journal of Medical Education*, 48:395-420, May 1973.

Medical Education in the United States, 1972-73. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 226:893-1048, November 19, 1973.

In 1973-74, about 12 percent of the first-year enrollment in schools of medicine was composed of minority students. This represents a substantial increase over 1968-69, when minorities accounted for only 4 percent. The number of minority students entering medical school almost quadrupled in the 5-year period. Blacks accounted for about two-thirds of minority students in first-year classes each year.

Table 12

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1973-74

Academic year	Total first-year enrollment ¹	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total U.S. minority	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	American Oriental	White ²
Number of students								
1968-69	9,863	413	266	3	20	3	121	9,450
1969-70	10,422	641	440	7	44	10	140	9,781
1970-71	11,348	998	697	11	73	27	190	10,350
1971-72	12,361	1,280	882	23	118	40	217	11,081
1972-73	13,677	³ 1,437	957	34	137	44	231	12,240
1973-74	14,124	⁴ 1,627	1,023	44	174	56	259	12,497
Percent								
1968-69	100.0	4.2	2.7	(⁵)	0.2	(⁵)	1.2	95.8
1969-70	100.0	6.2	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	93.8
1970-71	100.0	8.8	6.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.7	91.2
1971-72	100.0	10.4	7.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.8	89.6
1972-73	100.0	10.5	7.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.7	89.5
1973-74	100.0	11.5	7.2	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.8	88.5

¹ Includes repeaters and those who re-entered.

² Includes also all foreign students.

³ Includes 34 U.S. students from other minority groups, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes 71 U.S. students from other minority groups, not shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968-69 through 1972-73. *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 293-297, March 1973.
Datagram. U.S. Medical School Enrollment 1969-70 through 1973-74. *Journal of Medical Education* 49: 302-307, March 1974.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Women comprised almost 20 percent of the students entering medical schools in the academic year 1973-74. This was twice as high a proportion of women as in 1968-69. The number of women entering medical schools more than tripled in the same period, from 887 to 2,786.

Table 13

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1973-74

Academic year	Total ¹	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69	9,863	8,976	887
1969-70	10,422	9,474	948
1970-71	11,348	10,092	1,256
1971-72	12,361	10,668	1,693
1972-73	13,677	11,377	2,300
1973-74	14,124	11,338	2,786
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	91.0	9.0
1969-70	100.0	90.9	9.1
1970-71	100.0	88.9	11.1
1971-72	100.0	86.3	13.7
1972-73	100.0	83.2	16.8
1973-74	100.0	80.3	19.7

¹ Includes repeaters and those who re-entered.

Source: Datagram, U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968-69 through 1972-73, *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 293-297, March 1973.
Datagram, U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1969-70 through 1973-74, *Journal of Medical Education* 49: 302-307, March 1974.

Minority group enrollment in medical schools reached almost 10 percent of the total in academic year 1973-74, up from 4 percent in 1968-69. Every minority group has shown an increase during the period. Although proportionately the largest increases occurred for American Indians, Mexican Americans, and Mainland Puerto Ricans, these three groups combined accounted for less than 2 percent of all students in medical schools in 1973-74.

Table 14

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1973-74

Academic year	Total enrollment ¹	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total U.S. minority	Black American	American Indian	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	American Oriental	White ²
Number of students								
1968-69	35,833	1,275	783	9	59	3	421	34,558
1969-70	37,690	1,630	1,042	18	92	26	452	36,060
1970-71	40,238	2,294	1,509	18	148	48	571	37,944
1971-72	43,650	3,072	2,055	42	252	76	647	40,578
1972-73	47,366	³ 3,918	2,582	69	361	90	718	43,448
1973-74	50,716	⁴ 4,836	3,045	97	496	123	883	45,880
Percent								
1968-69	100.0	3.6	2.2	(⁵)	0.2	(⁵)	1.2	96.4
1969-70	100.0	4.3	2.8	(⁵)	0.2	0.1	1.2	95.7
1970-71	100.0	5.7	3.8	(⁵)	0.4	0.1	1.4	94.3
1971-72	100.0	7.0	4.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.5	93.0
1972-73	100.0	8.3	5.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.5	91.7
1973-74	100.0	9.5	6.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.7	90.5

¹ Includes repeaters and those who re-entered.

² Includes also all foreign students.

³ Includes 98 U.S. students from other minority groups, not shown separately.

⁴ Includes 192 U.S. students from other minority groups, not shown separately.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Datagram, U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968-69 through 1972-73. *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 293-297, March 1973.
Datagram, U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1969-70 through 1973-74. *Journal of Medical Education* 49: 302-307, March 1974.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Females accounted for 15 percent of the total enrollment in medical schools in academic year 1973-74. Female medical students numbered 7,824 in that year, 2½ times the number enrolled in 1968-69.

Table 15

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1973-74

Academic year	Total ¹	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69	35,833	32,697	3,136
1969-70	37,690	34,298	3,392
1970-71	40,238	36,360	3,878
1971-72	43,399	38,709	4,690
1972-73	47,366	41,284	6,082
1973-74	50,716	42,892	7,824
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	91.2	8.8
1969-70	100.0	91.0	9.0
1970-71	100.0	90.4	9.6
1971-72	100.0	89.2	10.8
1972-73	100.0	87.2	12.8
1973-74	100.0	84.6	15.4

¹ Includes repeaters and those who re-entered.

Source: Datagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1968-69 through 1972-73. *Journal of Medical Education* 48: 293-297, March 1973.
Diagram. U.S. Medical Student Enrollment 1969-70 through 1973-74. *Journal of Medical Education* 49: 302-307, March 1974.

The proportion of female graduates from medical schools in the United States increased between 1968-69 and 1970-71 but declined slightly in the next 2 years. However, the proportion should rise in the next few years since the proportion of women entering medical students has increased sharply.

Table 16

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of graduates			
1968-69	8,059	7,452	607
1969-70	8,367	7,667	700
1970-71	8,974	8,147	827
1971-72	9,551	8,691	860
1972-73	10,391	9,467	924
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	92.5	7.5
1969-70	100.0	91.6	8.4
1970-71	100.0	90.8	9.2
1971-72	100.0	91.0	9.0
1972-73	100.0	91.1	8.9

Source: American Medical Association, Council on Medical Education. *Medical Education in the United States 1968-69*. Chicago, The Association, 1969.

Medical Education in the United States, 1972-73. Journal of the American Medical Association 226: 893-989, November 19, 1973.

Women accounted for 6.9 percent of the 1972-73 entering class in schools of osteopathic medicine. The trend in the proportion of female first-year students in these schools declined between 1968-69 and 1969-70 but since then has almost tripled—from 2.4 to 6.9 percent.

Table 17

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69	521	500	21
1969-70	577	563	14
1970-71	623	606	17
1971-72	670	641	29
1972-73	810	754	56
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	96.0	4.0
1969-70	100.0	97.6	2.4
1970-71	100.0	97.3	2.7
1971-72	100.0	95.7	4.3
1972-73	100.0	93.1	6.9

Source: American Osteopathic Association, The Office of Education, Educational Supplement, January 1969 through 1972.
American Osteopathic Association, Bureau of Professional Education, Osteopathic Undergraduate Education, Educational Annual.
Journal of the American Osteopathic Association, Supplement 72: 9-25, March 1973.

Women accounted for 4.5 percent of the total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine in 1972-73. This represented an increase over the 1968-69 figure of 2.8 percent. During this period the number of women students increased from 53 to 116.

Table 18

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69	1,879	1,826	53
1969-70	1,997	1,938	59
1970-71	2,151	2,090	61
1971-72	2,304	2,225	79
1972-73	2,579	2,463	116
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	97.2	2.8
1969-70	100.0	97.0	3.0
1970-71	100.0	97.2	2.8
1971-72	100.0	96.6	3.4
1972-73	100.0	95.5	4.5

Source: American Osteopathic Association, The Office of Education, Educational Supplement, January 1969 through 1972.
American Osteopathic Association, Bureau of Professional Education, Osteopathic Undergraduate Education, Educational Annual. *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*, Supplement 72: 9-25, March 1973.

Applications by females for admission to dental schools have increased nearly 5-fold over the past 4 years. Their numbers rose from 493 in 1969-70 to 2,347 in 1972-73. The proportion of applications from females during the same period rose from 0.9 percent to 2.9 percent.

Table 19

APPLICATIONS TO DENTAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1969-70 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of applications			
1969-70	56,939	56,446	493
1970-71	56,586	55,840	746
1971-72	61,488	60,087	1,401
1972-73	81,784	79,437	2,347
Percent			
1969-70	100.0	99.1	0.9
1970-71	100.0	98.7	1.3
1971-72	100.0	97.7	2.3
1972-73	100.0	97.1	2.9

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report on Dental Education 1969-70 through 1971-72 editions. Chicago, The Association.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1972-73. Dental Education Supplement. Analysis of Applicants to Dental School and First Year Enrollment 1972. Chicago, The Association, May 1973.

The data on first-year minority students in dental schools are not strictly comparable for academic years 1971-72 through 1973-74 because in 1972-73 information was collected only for U.S. citizens, while for the other 2 years, the data included minority students who were not citizens of the United States.

In 1971-72, 8.8 percent of the first-year students in schools of dentistry were minority students. This proportion had increased to 9.7 percent by 1973-74.

Table 20

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic years 1971-72 through 1973-74

Academic year	Total first-year enroll- ment ¹	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Spanish American	Oriental	Unspecified minority	White
Number of students									
1971-72	4,705	412	245	4	27	13	112	11	4,293
1972-73 ²	5,287	³ 475	266	5	53	⁴ 3	138	10	4,812
1973-74	5,445	529	273	12	64	⁴ 5	141	34	4,916
Percent									
1971-72	100.0	8.8	5.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	91.2
1972-73	100.0	³ 9.0	5.0	0.1	1.0	⁴ 0.1	2.6	0.2	91.0
1973-74	100.0	9.7	5.0	0.2	1.2	⁴ 0.1	2.6	0.6	90.3

¹ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

² Minority data concern only U.S. Citizens; noncitizen minority students are included with White students.

³ Includes noncitizen minority students at Howard University.

⁴ Puerto Rican only.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Minority Student Enrollment and Opportunities in U.S. Dental Schools, 1971-72 and 1972-73 editions. Chicago, The Association.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1973-74. Dental Education Supplement 4. Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1974.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Women comprised 7.2 percent of the first-year enrollment in schools of dentistry in the academic year 1973-74, a sharp increase from the proportion in 1968-69, 0.9 percent. The 391 females in the first-year class in 1973-74 represent a 10-fold increase over the 38 in the entering class in 1968-69.

Table 21

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1973-74

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69	4,203	4,165	¹ 38
1969-70	4,355	4,297	² 58
1970-71	4,565	4,471	94
1971-72	4,745	4,598	147
1972-73	5,337	5,113	224
1973-74	5,445	5,054	391
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	99.1	¹ 0.9
1969-70	100.0	98.7	² 1.3
1970-71	100.0	97.9	2.1
1971-72	100.0	96.9	3.1
1972-73	100.0	95.8	4.2
1973-74	100.0	92.8	7.2

¹ Estimate based on 3rd-year enrollment of females in academic year 1970-71.

² Estimate based on 2nd-year enrollment of females in academic year 1970-71.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1968-69 through 1973-74 editions. Chicago, The Association.

The data on minority students in dental schools are not strictly comparable for academic years 1971-72 through 1973-74 because in 1972-73 information was collected only for U.S. citizens, while for the other 2 years, the data included minority students who were not citizens of the United States.

The number of minority students in dental schools in 1973-74 was 1,656, or 8.5 percent of the total enrollees. This was an increase from 6.3 percent in 1971-72. The largest minority group was that of Black students, comprising over half of the total minority group each year.

Table 22

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic years 1971-72 through 1973-74

Academic year	Total enrollment ¹	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Spanish American	Oriental	Unspecified minority	White
Number of students									
1971-72	17,153	1,081	597	8	67	26	341	42	16,072
1972-73 ²	18,209	³ 1,371	765	14	119	⁵ 13	409	51	16,838
1973-74	19,369	1,656	872	28	174	⁵ 12	490	80	17,713
Percent									
1971-72	100.0	6.3	3.5	(⁴)	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.2	93.7
1972-73 ²	100.0	³ 7.5	4.2	0.1	0.7	⁵ 0.1	2.2	0.3	92.5
1973-74	100.0	8.5	4.5	0.1	0.9	⁵ 0.1	2.5	0.4	91.5

¹ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

² Minority data concern only U.S. citizens; noncitizen minority students are included with White students.

³ Includes noncitizen minority students at Howard University.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Puerto Rican only.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Minority Student Enrollment and Opportunities in U.S. Dental Schools, 1971-72 and 1972-73 editions. Chicago, The Association.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1973-74. Dental Education Supplement 4. Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1974.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

In the academic year 1973-74, there were 836 women enrolled in dental schools, 5 times the number enrolled in 1968-69. However, females accounted for only 4.3 percent of all dental students in 1973-74.

Table 23

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY SEX:

Academic years 1968-69 through 1973-74

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69	15,408	15,241	167
1969-70	16,008	15,834	174
1970-71	16,553	16,322	231
1971-72	17,305	16,971	334
1972-73	18,376	17,865	511
1973-74	19,369	18,533	836
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	98.9	1.1
1969-70	100.0	98.9	1.1
1970-71	100.0	98.6	1.4
1971-72	100.0	98.1	1.9
1972-73	100.0	97.2	2.8
1973-74	100.0	95.7	4.3

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1968-69 through 1973-74 editions. Chicago, The Association.

Thirty-nine percent of the Black students enrolled in schools of dentistry in the United States came from families with incomes under \$5,000, compared with 6 percent and 14 percent for White students and all other students respectively. At the other end of the income range, only 3 percent of the Black dental students came from families with incomes of \$25,000 or over, compared with 12 to 15 percent for other dental students.

Table 24

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY FAMILY INCOME AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic year 1970-71

Family income	Total	Racial/ethnic category		
		White	Black	All other
Number of students				
All incomes	16,021	15,364	333	324
Less than \$5,000	1,174	998	129	47
\$5,000 - \$9,999	3,521	3,335	107	79
\$10,000 - \$14,999	4,774	4,595	64	115
\$15,000 - \$19,999	2,511	2,477	16	18
\$20,000 - \$24,999	1,756	1,722	8	26
\$25,000 or more	2,285	2,237	9	39
Percent				
All incomes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	7.3	6.5	38.7	14.5
\$5,000 - \$9,999	22.0	21.7	32.1	24.4
\$10,000 - \$14,999	29.8	29.9	19.2	35.5
\$15,000 - \$19,999	15.7	16.1	4.8	5.6
\$20,000 - \$24,999	11.0	11.2	2.4	8.0
\$25,000 or more	14.3	14.6	2.7	12.0

Source: Unpublished data from a survey of health professions student financing by Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

In 1970-71, 3.8 percent of the graduates from dental schools in the United States were members of minority groups. By 1972-73, this proportion had increased to 6.1 percent. The number of graduates who are members of minority groups more than doubled during the same period.

Table 25

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic years 1970-71 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total graduates ¹	Racial/ethnic category							
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Spanish American	Oriental	Other minority	White
Number of graduates									
1970-71	3,598	137	53	1	7	2	62	12	3,461
1971-72 ²	3,689	³ 167	74	1	9	⁴ 3	61	19	3,522
1972-73	3,929	241	110	1	22	⁴ 3	73	32	3,688
Percent									
1970-71	100.0	3.8	1.5	(⁵)	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.3	96.2
1971-72 ²	100.0	4.5	2.0	(⁵)	0.2	⁴ 0.1	1.7	0.5	95.5
1972-73	100.0	6.1	2.8	(⁵)	0.6	⁴ 0.1	1.9	0.8	93.9

¹ Excludes University of Puerto Rico in all years and 2 schools which did not report racial/ethnic data on graduates in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

² Minority data concern only U.S. citizens; noncitizen minority graduates are included with White graduates.

³ Includes noncitizen minority graduates from Howard University.

⁴ Puerto Rican only.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Minority Enrollment and Opportunities in U.S. Dental School, 1971-72 and 1972-73 editions. Chicago, The Association.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1973-74. Dental Education Supplement 4. Minority Report. Chicago, The Association, 1974.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Women enrolled in schools of optometry numbered 170 in academic year 1972-73, an increase from 73 in 1969-70. The 1972-73 number represented 5.1 percent of total enrollment, up from 2.9 percent in 1968-69.

Table 26

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1969-70 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1969-70	2,488	2,415	73
1970-71	2,831	2,749	¹ 82
1971-72	3,097	2,985	112
1972-73	3,328	3,158	170
Percent			
1969-70	100.0	97.1	2.9
1970-71	100.0	97.1	2.9
1971-72	100.0	96.4	3.6
1972-73	100.0	94.9	5.1

¹ Estimated from percent female.

Source: Bernstein, Stuart. Optometric Educational Statistics. *Journal of the American Optometric Association* 43:869-872, August 1972.

Pennell, Maryland Y. and DeLong, Merrill B. Optometric Education and Manpower. *Journal of the American Optometric Association* 41:941-956, November 1970.

Unpublished data from the American Optometric Association, Council on Optometric Education.

Unpublished data from a survey of health professions student financing by Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

Twenty-five percent of Black optometry students came from families with incomes below \$5,000. This greatly exceeded the figures for White students and for students from other minority groups, 9 percent and 19 percent respectively. No Black students came from families with incomes over \$25,000.

Table 27

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY FAMILY INCOME AND
RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic year 1970-71

Family income	Total	Racial/ethnic category		
		White	Black	All other
Number of students				
All incomes	2,712	2,576	20	116
Less than \$5,000	265	238	5	22
\$5,000 - \$9,999	705	663	7	35
\$10,000 - \$14,999	780	743	6	31
\$15,000 - \$19,999	371	353	2	16
\$20,000 - \$24,999	260	255	0	5
\$25,000 or more	331	324	0	7
Percent				
All incomes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	9.8	9.2	25.0	19.0
\$5,000 - \$9,999	26.0	25.7	35.0	30.2
\$10,000 - \$14,999	28.8	28.8	30.0	26.7
\$15,000 - \$19,999	13.7	13.7	10.0	13.8
\$20,000 - \$24,999	9.6	9.9	—	4.3
\$25,000 or more	12.2	12.6	—	6.0

Source: Unpublished data from a survey of health professions student financing by Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Although pharmacy schools have traditionally had relatively high proportions of female students, the proportion has risen in recent years. In 1972-73, 28 percent of all third-to-last-year students (equivalent to first-year students in other health professions schools) were women, compared with 20 percent in 1968-69. The number of women students in the third-to-last year doubled in the same period.

Table 28

THIRD-TO-LAST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69 ¹	5,406	4,322	1,084
1969-70	5,521	4,265	1,256
1970-71 ¹	5,694	4,345	1,349
1971-72	6,532	4,849	1,683
1972-73	7,546	5,452	2,094
Percent			
1968-69 ¹	100.0	79.9	20.1
1969-70	100.0	77.3	22.7
1970-71 ¹	100.0	76.3	23.7
1971-72	100.0	74.2	25.8
1972-73	100.0	72.3	27.7

¹ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

Source: Report on Enrollment in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy First Semester, Term, or Quarter, 1972-73. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education* 37: 138-153, February 1973. Also prior annual reports.

Although there was a slight increase in the number of minority students in the last 3 years of schools of pharmacy between 1971-72 and 1972-73, the proportion of minority students decreased from 10 to 9 percent.

Table 29

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN THE LAST 3 YEARS IN SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY
RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic years 1971-72 and 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total minority	Black American	American Indian	Spanish-surnamed American	Asian American	Unspecified minority	White
Number of students								
1971-72 ¹	16,322	1,645	618	8	² 203	N.A.	816	14,677
1972-73 ³	17,909	1,662	659	29	254	672	48	⁴ 16,247
Percent								
1971-72 ¹	100.0	10.1	3.8	(⁵)	² 1.2	N.A.	5.0	89.9
1972-73 ³	100.0	9.3	3.7	0.2	1.4	3.8	0.3	90.7

¹ Excludes University of Puerto Rico and 1 school which did not provide information on racial/ethnic category; includes some foreign students.

² Reported as Chicano this year.

³ Excludes University of Puerto Rico and 3 schools which did not provide information on racial/ethnic category.

⁴ Includes 463 foreign students.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Report on Enrollment in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy First Semester, Term, or Quarter, 1972-73. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education* 37:138-153, February 1973. Also prior annual report.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

The number of women enrolled in the last 3 years of schools of pharmacy was 5,020 in academic year 1972-73. This represented 27 percent of the total enrollment in these years. The proportion of women in schools of pharmacy has risen steadily from 18 percent in 1968-69.

Table 30

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN THE LAST 3 YEARS IN SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY
IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69 ¹	14,753	12,069	2,684
1969-70	15,292	12,104	3,188
1970-71 ¹	15,326	11,956	3,370
1971-72	16,808	12,621	4,187
1972-73	18,956	13,936	5,020
Percent			
1968-69 ¹	100.0	81.8	18.2
1969-70	100.0	79.2	20.8
1970-71 ¹	100.0	78.0	22.0
1971-72	100.0	75.1	24.9
1972-73	100.0	73.5	26.5

¹ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

Source: Report on Enrollment in Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy First Semester, Term, or Quarter, 1972-73. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education* 37: 138-153, February 1973. Also prior annual reports.

Thirty-four percent of the Black students in schools of pharmacy in the United States in 1970-71 came from families with incomes under \$5,000, compared with 15 percent of White students and 30 percent of other minority students.

Table 31

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY FAMILY INCOME AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic year 1970-71

Family income	Total	Racial/ethnic category		
		White	Black	All other
Number of students				
All incomes	19,583	17,816	923	844
Less than \$5,000	3,311	2,744	315	252
\$5,000 - \$9,999	6,192	5,434	511	247
\$10,000 - \$14,999	5,629	5,405	84	140
\$15,000 - \$19,999	2,491	2,434	0	57
\$20,000 - \$24,999	1,040	1,004	0	36
\$25,000 or more	920	795	13	112
Percent				
All incomes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	16.9	15.4	34.1	29.9
\$5,000 - \$9,999	31.6	30.5	55.4	29.3
\$10,000 - \$14,999	28.7	30.3	9.1	16.6
\$15,000 - \$19,999	12.7	13.7	—	6.8
\$20,000 - \$24,999	5.3	5.6	—	4.3
\$25,000 or more	4.7	4.5	1.4	13.3

Source: Unpublished data from a survey of health professions student financing by Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Although the proportion of women enrolled in schools of podiatry increased between 1969-70 and 1972-73, females represented only 1.5 percent of the total enrollment in the latter year.

Table 32

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY IN THE
UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1969-70 through 1972-73

Academic	Total	Male	Female ¹
Number of students			
1969-70	1,095	1,085	10
1970-71	1,148	1,132	16
1971-72	1,268	1,252	16
1972-73	1,401	1,380	21
Percent			
1969-70	100.0	99.1	0.9
1970-71	100.0	98.6	1.4
1971-72	100.0	98.7	1.3
1972-73	100.0	98.5	1.5

¹ Number of females calculated from percentage figures.

Source: Revised Data on Enrollments and Graduates. *Journal of Podiatric Education*

3: 35-36, June 1972.

Unpublished data from the American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.

The numbers of Black and other minority students in schools of podiatry are too small for the data by family income to show significant differences.

Table 33

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY FAMILY INCOME AND
RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic year 1970-71

Family income	Total	Racial/ethnic category		
		White	Black	All other
Number of students				
All incomes	1,074	1,046	18	10
Less than \$5,000	121	107	9	5
\$5,000 - \$9,999	266	260	4	2
\$10,000 - \$14,999	298	297	0	1
\$15,000 - \$19,999	164	162	1	1
\$20,000 - \$24,999	109	107	1	1
\$25,000 or more	116	113	3	0
Percent				
All incomes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	11.3	10.2	50.0	50.0
\$5,000 - \$9,999	24.8	24.9	22.2	20.0
\$10,000 - \$14,999	27.7	28.4	—	10.0
\$15,000 - \$19,999	15.3	15.5	5.6	10.0
\$20,000 - \$24,999	10.1	10.2	5.6	10.0
\$25,000 or more	10.8	10.8	16.7	—

Source: Unpublished data from a survey of health professions student financing by Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

The proportion of females in the entering class of schools of veterinary medicine doubled between 1968-69 and 1972-73, rising from 9 to 18 percent. The largest part of the increase occurred in the last 2 years, when the number of women doubled, from 144 in 1970-71 to 285 in 1972-73.

Table 34

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69	1,327	1,207	120
1969-70	1,341	1,195	146
1970-71	1,430	1,286	144
1971-72	1,453	1,231	222
1972-73	1,580	1,295	285
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	91.0	9.0
1969-70	100.0	89.1	10.9
1970-71	100.0	89.9	10.1
1971-72	100.0	84.7	15.3
1972-73	100.0	82.0	18.0

Source: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges. Student Enrollment 1972-73. *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 163: 36-37, July 1, 1973. Also prior annual reports.

Unpublished data from American Veterinary Medical Association.

Women accounted for 16 percent of the total enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine in 1972-73, an increase from 7 percent in 1968-69. The number of women students increased from 362 to 741 in the same period.

Table 35

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE
UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1968-69	4,779	4,417	362
1969-70	4,875	4,445	430
1970-71	5,006	4,539	467
1971-72	5,149	4,557	592
1972-73	5,439	4,698	741
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	92.4	7.6
1969-70	100.0	91.2	8.8
1970-71	100.0	90.7	9.3
1971-72	100.0	88.5	11.5
1972-73	100.0	86.4	13.6

Source: Unpublished data from American Veterinary Medical Association.

Thirty-five percent of Black veterinary students came from families with incomes under \$5,000 compared with 11 percent of the White students.

Table 36

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY FAMILY INCOME
AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic year 1970-71

Family income	Total	Racial/ethnic category		
		White	Black	All other
Number of students				
All incomes	4,816	4,710	83	23
Less than \$5,000	563	534	29	0
\$5,000 - \$9,999	1,345	1,312	26	7
\$10,000 - \$14,999	1,424	1,400	14	10
\$15,000 - \$19,999	659	643	12	4
\$20,000 - \$24,999	369	367	0	2
\$25,000 or more	456	454	2	0
Percent				
All incomes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	11.7	11.3	34.9	—
\$5,000 - \$9,999	27.9	27.9	31.3	30.4
\$10,000 - \$14,999	29.6	29.7	16.9	43.5
\$15,000 - \$19,999	13.7	13.7	14.5	17.4
\$20,000 - \$24,999	7.6	7.8	—	8.7
\$25,000 or more	9.5	9.6	2.4	—

Source: Unpublished data from a survey of health professions student financing by Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration.

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

The number of Black students admitted to registered nursing programs increased from 1,891 in 1965-66 to 7,101 in 1971-72. Proportionately the increase was from 3.2 percent to 8.5 percent of all admissions. The proportions of Black admissions are considerably higher in associate degree and baccalaureate programs than in diploma programs.

Table 37

ADMISSIONS TO R.N. PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:

Academic years 1965-66, 1968-69, and 1971-72

Type of program and academic year	Racial/ethnic category		
	Total ¹	Black	Other
Number of students			
All programs ² :			
1965-66	59,049	1,891	57,158
1968-69	60,598	3,735	56,863
1971-72	83,722	7,101	76,621
Diploma:			
1965-66	38,904	779	38,125
1968-69	28,679	1,022	27,657
1971-72	27,384	1,131	26,253
Associate degree:			
1965-66	8,555	558	7,997
1968-69	17,808	1,871	15,937
1971-72	33,007	3,563	29,444
Baccalaureate:			
1965-66	11,590	554	11,036
1968-69	14,111	842	13,269
1971-72	23,331	2,407	20,924
Percent			
All programs ² :			
1965-66	100.0	3.2	96.8
1968-69	100.0	6.2	93.8
1971-72	100.0	8.5	91.5
Diploma:			
1965-66	100.0	2.0	98.0
1968-69	100.0	3.6	96.4
1971-72	100.0	4.1	95.9
Associate degree:			
1965-66	100.0	6.5	93.5
1968-69	100.0	10.5	89.5
1971-72	100.0	10.8	89.2
Baccalaureate:			
1965-66	100.0	4.8	95.2
1968-69	100.0	6.0	94.0
1971-72	100.0	10.3	89.7

¹ Totals for 1965-66 are for all programs; for 1968-69 and 1971-72, for those programs answering question on Black admissions.

² Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for all years and Guam for 1968-69 and 1971-72.

Source: American Nurses' Association. Facts About Nursing. A Statistical Summary. New York, The Association, 1968 and 1970-71 editions. National League for Nursing, Division of Research. Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1972. *Nursing Outlook* 21:586-593, September 1973. Adjustments made in data for associate degree programs from information supplied by the National League for Nursing.

Admissions of men to registered nursing programs increased from 1,076 in 1965-66 to 5,186 in 1971-72. The percentage of total admissions accounted for by men rose from 1.8 percent to 6.1 percent during this period. The proportion of male admissions is highest in associate degree programs.

Table 38

ADMISSIONS TO R.N. PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND SEX:
Academic years 1965-66, 1968-69, and 1971-72

Type of program and academic year	Total ¹	Male	Female
Number of students			
All programs ² :			
1965-66	60,701	1,076	59,625
1968-69	58,872	2,080	56,792
1971-72	85,474	5,186	80,288
Diploma:			
1965-66	38,904	569	38,335
1968-69	25,468	722	24,746
1971-72	27,503	1,340	26,163
Associate degree:			
1965-66	8,638	316	8,322
1968-69	18,548	980	17,568
1971-72	33,705	2,460	31,245
Baccalaureate:			
1965-66	13,159	191	12,968
1968-69	14,856	378	14,478
1971-72	24,266	1,386	22,880
Percent			
All programs ² :			
1965-66	100.0	1.8	98.2
1968-69	100.0	3.5	96.5
1971-72	100.0	6.1	93.9
Diploma:			
1965-66	100.0	1.5	98.5
1968-69	100.0	2.8	97.2
1971-72	100.0	4.9	95.1
Associate degree:			
1965-66	100.0	3.7	96.3
1968-69	100.0	5.3	94.7
1971-72	100.0	7.3	92.7
Baccalaureate:			
1965-66	100.0	1.5	98.5
1968-69	100.0	2.5	97.5
1971-72	100.0	5.7	94.3

¹ Totals for 1965-66 are for all programs; for 1968-69 and 1971-72, for those programs answering question on male admissions.

² Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for all years and Guam for 1968-69 and 1971-72.

Source: American Nurses' Association. Facts About Nursing. A Statistical Summary. New York, The Association, 1968 and 1971 editions. National League for Nursing, Division of Research. Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1972. *Nursing Outlook* 21: 586-593, September 1973. Adjustments made in data for associate degree programs from information supplied by the National League for Nursing.

In academic year 1972-73, Blacks accounted for 7.7 percent of the total enrollment in R.N. programs, up from 2.9 percent in 1966-67. The number of Black students increased from 3,993 to 15,210 during this period.

Table 39

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN R.N. PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
Academic years 1966-67, 1969-70, and 1972-73

Type of program and academic year	Total ¹	Racial/ethnic category	
		Black	Other
Number of students			
All programs ² :			
1966-67	139,070	3,993	135,077
1969-70	148,784	7,773	141,011
1972-73	196,584	15,210	181,374
Diploma:			
1966-67	90,651	1,717	88,934
1969-70	71,736	2,132	69,604
1972-73	66,858	2,330	64,528
Associate degree:			
1966-67	15,338	976	14,362
1969-70	32,969	3,331	29,638
1972-73	61,318	7,070	54,248
Baccalaureate:			
1966-67	33,081	1,300	31,781
1969-70	44,079	2,310	41,769
1972-73	68,408	5,810	62,598
Percent			
All programs ² :			
1966-67	100.0	2.9	97.1
1969-70	100.0	5.2	94.8
1972-73	100.0	7.7	92.3
Diploma:			
1966-67	100.0	1.9	98.1
1969-70	100.0	3.0	97.0
1972-73	100.0	3.5	96.5
Associate degree:			
1966-67	100.0	6.4	93.6
1969-70	100.0	10.1	89.9
1972-73	100.0	11.5	88.5
Baccalaureate:			
1966-67	100.0	3.9	96.1
1969-70	100.0	5.2	94.8
1972-73	100.0	8.5	91.5

¹ Totals for 1966-67 are for all programs; for 1969-70 and 1972-73, for those programs answering question on Black enrollments.

² Includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam for all years.

Source: American Nurses' Association, Facts About Nursing. A Statistical Summary. New York, The Association, 1968 and 1970-71 editions.

National League for Nursing, Division of Research. Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1972. *Nursing Outlook* 21: 586-593, September 1973. Adjustments made in data for associate degree and baccalaureate programs from information supplied by the National League for Nursing.

The number of male students enrolled in registered nursing programs has increased from 2,044 in 1966-67 to 9,545 in 1972-73. Males as a proportion of total enrollment rose from 1.5 percent to 4.8 percent during this period.

Table 40

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN R.N. PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND SEX:
Academic years 1966-67, 1969-70, and 1972-73

Type of program and academic year	Total ¹	Male	Female
Number of students			
All programs ² :			
1966-67	139,070	2,044	137,026
1969-70	137,639	3,780	133,859
1972-73	199,630	9,545	190,085
Diploma:			
1966-67	90,651	1,227	89,424
1969-70	63,343	1,587	61,756
1972-73	66,949	2,533	64,416
Associate degree:			
1966-67	15,338	503	14,835
1969-70	33,922	1,488	32,434
1972-73	62,456	4,209	58,247
Baccalaureate:			
1966-67	33,081	314	32,767
1969-70	40,374	705	39,669
1972-73	70,225	2,803	67,422
Percent			
All programs ² :			
1966-67	100.0	1.5	98.5
1969-70	100.0	2.7	97.3
1972-73	100.0	4.8	95.2
Diploma:			
1966-67	100.0	1.4	98.6
1969-70	100.0	2.5	97.5
1972-73	100.0	3.8	96.2
Associate degree:			
1966-67	100.0	3.3	96.7
1969-70	100.0	4.4	95.6
1972-73	100.0	6.7	93.3
Baccalaureate:			
1966-67	100.0	0.9	99.1
1969-70	100.0	1.7	98.3
1972-73	100.0	4.0	96.0

¹ Totals for 1966-67 are for all programs; for 1969-70 and 1972-73, for those programs answering question on male enrollments.

² Includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam for all years.

Source: American Nurses' Association. Facts About Nursing. A Statistical Summary. New York, The Association, 1968 and 1970-71 editions.

National League for Nursing, Division of Research - unpublished data.

First-year enrollment of minority students accounted for 23 percent of the entering class in dental laboratory technology programs, 10 percent in dental assisting programs, and 4 percent in dental hygiene programs in 1972-73.

Table 41

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENTS OF DENTAL AUXILIARY STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY AND TYPE OF PERSONNEL:
Academic year 1972-73

Racial/ethnic category	Total first-year enrollment ¹	Dental hygiene		Dental assisting	Dental laboratory technology
		Baccalaureate	Other ²		
Number of students					
Total	11,297	874	3,779	5,700	944
Total minority	972	38	152	569	213
Black	477	15	81	276	105
Puerto Rican	44	2	6	13	23
Mexican American	194	2	11	147	34
American Indian	66	0	4	60	2
Oriental	159	19	36	64	40
Other	32	0	14	9	9
White	10,325	836	3,627	5,131	731
Percent					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total minority	8.6	4.3	4.0	10.0	22.6
Black	4.2	1.7	2.1	4.8	11.1
Puerto Rican	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4
Mexican American	1.7	0.2	0.3	2.6	3.6
American Indian	0.6	—	0.1	1.1	0.2
Oriental	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	4.2
Other	0.3	—	0.4	0.2	1.0
White	91.4	95.7	96.0	90.0	77.4

¹ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

² Certificate, diploma, and associate degree programs.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements, Annual Report 1972-73, Dental Education Supplement, Minority Enrollment 1972, Auxiliary Programs. Chicago, The Association.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

About 20 percent of the enrollment in dental laboratory technology programs are from minority groups. In dental assisting programs about 10 percent are minority students. These proportions are substantially higher than the 4-percent minority students in dental hygiene programs.

Table 42

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS OF DENTAL AUXILIARY STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY AND TYPE OF PERSONNEL:
Academic year 1972-73

Racial/ethnic category	Total enrollment ¹	Dental hygiene		Dental assisting	Dental laboratory technology
		Baccalaureate	Other ²		
Number of students					
Total	17,006	1,614	6,964	6,887	1,541
Total minority	1,390	64	261	730	335
Black.	642	28	129	324	161
Puerto Rican	65	4	14	19	28
Mexican American	309	3	21	221	64
American Indian	77	1	10	63	3
Oriental.	252	28	63	92	69
Other	45	0	24	11	10
White	15,616	1,550	6,703	6,157	1,206
Percent					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total minority	8.2	4.0	3.7	10.6	21.7
Black.	3.8	1.7	1.9	4.7	10.4
Puerto Rican	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.8
Mexican American	1.8	0.2	0.3	3.2	4.2
American Indian	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2
Oriental	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.3	4.5
Other	0.3	—	0.3	0.2	0.6
White	91.8	96.0	96.3	89.4	78.3

¹ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

² Certificate, diploma, and associate degree programs.

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report 1972-73, Dental Education Supplement, Minority Enrollment 1972, Auxiliary Programs. Chicago, The Association.

Note: Percents may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent rounding.

Dental hygiene remains a woman's profession, although the number of men enrolled increased from 20 in 1970-71 to 69 in 1972-73. This latter number represented only 1 percent of the total enrollment in 1972-73.

Table 43

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS OF DENTAL HYGIENE STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY SEX:
Academic years 1970-71 and 1972-73

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of students			
1970-71	6,854	20	6,834
1972-73	7,985	69	7,916
Percent			
1970-71	100.0	0.3	99.7
1972-73	100.0	1.0	99.0

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report on Dental Auxiliary Education 1970-71 and 1972-73 editions. Chicago, The Association.

Men represented less than 1 percent of dental assistant students in 1972-73.

Table 44

TOTAL ENROLLMENTS OF DENTAL ASSISTANT STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic year 1972-73

Item	Total	Male	Female
Number of students	7,985	69	7,916
Percent distribution	100.0	0.9	99.1

Source: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Division of Educational Measurements. Annual Report on Dental Auxiliary Education, 1972-73. Chicago, The Association, 1973.

The overwhelming majority of degrees in hospital administration at all levels are awarded to men. Only at the master's level are the numbers of degrees conferred large enough for the data by sex to be significant. The proportion of master's degrees awarded to women decreased from 14.6 in 1968-69 to 12.4 in 1970-71, although the number of degrees conferred on women increased slightly over the same period.

Table 45

DEGREES CONFERRED IN HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1970-71

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of degrees									
1968-69	37	34	3	403	344	59	2	1	1
1969-70	32	26	6	479	415	64	7	7	0
1970-71	60	56	4	518	454	64	14	14	0
Percent									
1968-69	100.0	91.9	8.1	100.0	85.4	14.6	100.0	50.0	50.0
1969-70	100.0	81.2	18.8	100.0	86.6	13.4	100.0	100.0	—
1970-71	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	100.0	—

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.

The number of men receiving bachelor's degrees in medical record librarianship is too small for trends to be significant. However, the proportion of such degrees awarded to men seems to be increasing.

Table 46

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED IN MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIANSHIP BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE
UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1970-71

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of degrees			
1968-69	136	3	133
1969-70	149	4	145
1970-71	148	7	141
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	2.2	97.8
1969-70	100.0	2.7	97.3
1970-71	100.0	4.7	95.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Of persons receiving bachelor's degrees in medical technology, about 90 percent were women in recent years. However females were less likely to take advanced training and only 76 percent of the master's degrees were awarded to women in 1970-71.

Table 47

DEGREES CONFERRED IN MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY
LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1970-71

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of degrees									
1968-69	2,846	295	2,551	28	5	23	0	0	0
1969-70	3,228	405	2,823	71	14	57	0	0	0
1970-71	3,145	390	2,755	72	17	55	4	3	1
Percent									
1968-69	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	17.9	82.1	—	—	—
1969-70	100.0	12.5	87.5	100.0	19.7	80.3	—	—	—
1970-71	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	23.6	76.4	100.0	75.0	25.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.

In the academic year 1970-71, 3.9 percent of the total bachelor's degrees in occupational therapy were awarded to men. There has been a slight decrease in this proportion over the past few years.

Table 48

DEGREES CONFERRED IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY
LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1970-71

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Number of degrees						
1968-69	566	25	541	43	2	41
1969-70	609	25	584	36	2	34
1970-71	689	27	662	51	6	45
Percent						
1968-69	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	4.7	95.3
1969-70	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	5.6	94.4
1970-71	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	11.8	88.2

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.

There has been an increase in the numbers and proportions of male students receiving bachelor's degrees in physical therapy. In 1970-71, 20 percent of those receiving such degrees were men.

Table 49

DEGREES CONFERRED IN PHYSICAL THERAPY BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1970-71

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of degrees						
1968-69	1,071	149	922	41	11	30
1969-70	1,091	169	922	49	17	32
1970-71	1,306	261	1,045	75	19	56
Percent						
1968-69	100.0	13.9	86.1	100.0	26.8	73.2
1969-70	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	34.7	65.3
1970-71	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	25.3	74.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Of the number of students receiving a master's degree in public health in 1970-71, 38 percent (or 473) were women. There has been little change in this proportion since 1968-69 when 35 percent of the degrees were awarded to women. Women constituted 22 percent of the students receiving doctoral degrees in public health in 1970-71, a slight increase from the 17 percent in 1968-69.

Table 50

DEGREES CONFERRED IN PUBLIC HEALTH BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 through 1970-71

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of degrees									
1968-69	83	38	45	1,160	755	405	78	65	13
1969-70	58	28	30	1,210	771	439	90	70	20
1970-71	127	91	36	1,257	784	473	85	66	19
Percent									
1968-69	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	83.3	16.7
1969-70	100.0	48.3	51.7	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	77.8	22.2
1970-71	100.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	62.4	37.6	100.0	77.6	22.4

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Females represented only 8.6 percent of the students receiving degrees in premedical, predental, and preveterinary science in 1969-70.

Table 51

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED IN PREMEDICAL, PREDENTAL, AND PRE-VETERINARY SCIENCE BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
Academic years 1968-69 and 1969-70

Academic year	Total	Male	Female
Number of degrees			
1968-69	2,849	2,625	224
1969-70	3,015	2,757	258
Percent			
1968-69	100.0	92.1	7.9
1969-70	100.0	91.4	8.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education. Earned Degrees Conferred, 1968-69 and 1969-70 editions. U.S. Government Printing Office.